Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WDENESDAY, MAY 18, 18c8. [No. 2175.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

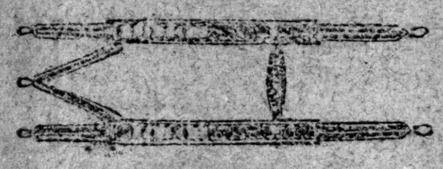
☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR case, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.



The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 5. d,

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 1 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper

TEAS
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of HENRY L. MAY, *a variety of*

Elegant Houshold and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. dts

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufinefs in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R, Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cogniac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *course* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Just Received and for Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New Syftem of Domeftic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

For Sale,

A new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, joining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit given for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 26 2awt20M.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Washington Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Subscribers to the Washington Bridge Company,

THAT certificates of stock of the said company are ready for issuing upon application to the clerk, at Greenleaf's Point City of Washington.

All transfers must be made in the books of the company, in person or by attorney.

By order of the Directors,

Samuel Elliot, jr. *Clerk.*

Form of a Power of Attorney.

I, , hereby constitute and appoint my lawful attorney; to transfer shares, standing in my name, on the books of the Washington Bridge Company.

Given under my handand seal, this day of

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

[Two witnesses,]

May 16. d3t.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardner and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7. eo6t.

☞ *Porter Cellar.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has opened a *Porter Cellar*, a few rods south of the vendue store, formerly occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and Ale of the first quality. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality and every favor acknowledged.

Jonathan Field.

Ma 16. d3t tawtf

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

- 1000 pieces Nankeen
- Russia Sheeting and Duck
- 1 bale Writing Paper
- 50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
- Sugars and Coffee
- 40 hhds Molasses
- 1 pipe port Wine
- 10 do. Holland Gin
- 5 do. French Brandy
- 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermacti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11. d

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5teo12t.

LANDING,
FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

- 50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware
- 50 3d Mould Candles
- 30 kegs of first quality Butter
- 40 tons Plaister Paris
- 10 M. Merchantable Lumber.

May 18. eo6t

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The frequency and length of the parliamentary debates have prevented our giving that attention to the state of Europe, as exhibited in the late foreign intelligence, which he desired; and we must now compress, in a narrow space, the remarks which a contemplation of that state suggests. There is one observation which strikes the mind very forcibly, and that is, the flat contraction which almost every power of Europe affords to the vaunted assertion of Bonaparte, that by the treaty of Tilsit the continental peace was restored—and that there would henceforth be nothing to impede him in the sole task remaining, viz. "to compel the enemy to a maritime peace." To the attainment of this end, he has indeed done all that can be done; he has commanded all those powers whom he has either vanquished or terrified, to adopt the barbarous measures he himself has pursued; he has compelled them all to submit to the same privations; he has inflicted upon all the same sufferings, and there now reigns on the whole continent that equality of distress (of course, with the slight varieties which local circumstances occasion) which an equal subjection to the same tyranny supposes. The blessings of foreign commerce are denied to all—all are forced in shew to adopt his enmities, and decline all intercourse with the only people who know the enjoyment of independence and liberty, however embittered those enjoyments may be by evils from which, at a crisis like the present, no body of men can be free. It is not, however, our purpose to enlarge on this topic, but rather to observe how methodically and unremittingly the conqueror is pursuing during the continental peace, the same measures of continental conquest, which the several armistices and mis-called treaties of peace have modified and never interrupted or avoided. Bonaparte may employ, though in a perverted sense, the words of our great poet,

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War."

The most decisive and easiest of those renowned victories has been the conquest of Portugal. The conqueror no longer longer finds it expedient to make a nominal donation of his kingdoms. That country has been taken possession of in his name; and he has exercised already, in a most frightful manner, the rights of sovereignty. His first acts have been the seizure of all the rich plate and moveables of the church (which we believe, some of our Protestant readers will hardly regret) and a levy of thirty per cent. on the income of all his faithful and dear subjects; and this, we suppose, every one can appreciate. In seizing this helpless country, his governor, Junot, exclaims, with an audacity worthy his master, that he came to save Lisbon from the fate of Copenhagen, not once dreaming of the abdication of the prince regent, though before Junot entered Portugal the Moniteur announced, from authority, the deposition of the house of Bragarza! And this is the acquisition which some of the soi-disant friends of liberty contemplate without the slightest expression of disapprobation or regret. This is the evening-star of that "liberty" whose "day-star" arose "o'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France."

In Spain, Bonaparte has not yet nominated a new governor or viceroy; yet it is surely an unjustifiable presumption, that this land is doomed also to fall more immediately under his dominion: ten thousand men are at Barcelona, all the seaports and fortresses are to be occupied by French troops, and, if the last accounts be not incorrect, one fortress (Pampeluna) has been forcibly seized by them. Such is the peace enjoyed by Spain! Such are the rewards of early submission, and constant, unceasing, unrepining obedience to France!

In Italy, also, the troops of Bonaparte are in motion. We do not refer to the projected attack upon Sicily, or the siege of Scylla (for this is the consequence of our continued hostility—an appendage only to the maritime war) but the dominions of the Pope have been recently occupied by the soldiers of France; and not long since the kingdom of Etruria was resumed by the donor. We have no objection to this latter resumption; nor do we grieve to the same extent that the Irish Catholics may be supposed to do, that the bishop of Rome should be deprived of temporal dominion; but these aggressions are still aggressions on the part of the powerful ally of Tuscany, and the faithful son of the church, the Catholic Bonaparte! It is thus he exercises his rights in Italy, and maintains the continental peace of the south!

Of France herself it is altogether superfluous to speak; something may be inferred concerning the character of her ruler, from the abolition of the last forms of freedom, and the shadow of popular representation in the constitution of that country; but his conduct towards foreign powers furnishes more direct proofs of his usurpations and tyranny. Switzerland has, happily for herself, afforded scarcely any incident to be recorded. We know only one fact, that even now the complement of troops which is the tribute Bonaparte requires, has not yet been completed. In the small democratic cantons the members are still deficient; and the brave mountaineers have not belied their ancient fame. Yet the central government remonstrates, and the French minister threatens.

The richer and larger cantons have offered to supply the troops for their less obedient brethren; but this has been rejected at Paris. Not only must the gross amount be that which has been prescribed, but the partition of it also among the different states, must conform with the imperial decrees.

From Holland, France has wrenched still more of her frontier places; and French custom house officers are stationed in the Dutch towns, to secure the execution of those laws which serve only to reduce her inhabitants to poverty and wretchedness.

Germany, the scene of so much of Bonaparte's glory, is also the theatre of his oppressions. The vassal states of the Rhine are forced to call out their troops, which they are about to send into Dalmatia to fight battles, they know too well for whom, but certainly not for what. At the same time he demolishes the few fortresses in the north, and does not suffer a strongly walled city to remain in the hands even of his youngest brother Hieronymus. In Prussia his soldiers still remain, in utter defiance of the express stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit; and he is even throwing provisions into the remote city of Custrin. So mighty is his authority with the two sovereigns who share with him the title of emperor, that he has succeeded in compelling both to measures most opposite to their essential interests. The emperor of Austria has been obliged to renounce all connection with his natural ally and constant friend, Great Britain; and at the command of France, has collected her troops on the frontiers of Turkey, to join in the division of it, to perform the service Bonaparte prescribes, and take the reward he pleases to give. Whatever benefits to civilization may arise from the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, Austria must politically suffer by the change. She will hereafter be surrounded by active foes, whereas hitherto she has been protected by the weakness of the Ottoman empire. Yet Austria cannot resist; Napoleon can avail himself of Bavarian jealousy, and hasten to attack Austria on her German frontier; he has his emissaries in the diet of Hungary, who have already had too marked an influence among the jealous magnates of that kingdom; and he can, any hour, revive the cry of liberty in Galicia. Such is his influence over Austria.

The emperor Alexander has shewn that he may, in like manner, be seduced to measures that lead to direct suicide. His projects against Turkey may have a shew of policy to support them; but hardly his declaration of war against Great Britain, certainly not his attack on Sweden.

This is the master-stroke of Bonaparte's policy. He would not be anxious to conquer Sweden speedily, if he could; the heroic resistance which that people will assuredly make against the Russian invaders will be victories for Napoleon. In the mean while he will dexterously profit by the calamitous and lamentable war between G. Britain and Denmark, to station his auxiliaries in her capital, and, if he can convey his troops there, also in Norway. Under the pretence of the Swedish war, his troops will remain in Mecklenburgh, and the north; he will be ready, when Russia is enfeebled by the Turkish and Swedish wars, to break with her in an instant; and the great plan of restoring the ancient kingdom of Sarmatia will be revived at its convenient time.

Such are the projects which the continental peace has opened to the master of Europe. Such is the actual state of the continent after seven months of such a peace. In every frontier of Europe we see armies collecting; in the interior we witness the suffering of war. If such be the continental peace, what would the maritime peace? We are persuaded, it would serve only to extend the same blessings, and enlarge the sphere of the same dominion. Now, he has at his feet the continent of Europe; then, he would command the colonies of the European powers. He would from every port send out his fleets, and pour his French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese troops into St. Domingo, and the other possessions of both Indies. His mercantile fleets would cover every ocean; and at a signal, the sailors who manned these fleets would fill his ships of the line. The maritime war would be renewed, or rather, for the first time, seriously begun.

We lament, most feelingly lament, that there still exist among us a few so infatuated and blind, that they do not and will not see this; they will learn nothing from experience; they cannot yet believe in the reality of Bonaparte's hatrid or ambition. They really think it possible that he can be content with his acquisitions.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling, and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door ways, sign boards, furniture, and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture in any way; the custom house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is stated at 253,640,000 francs, or about 10,776,000 pounds, and one sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

To the hon. John Quincy Adams.

Sir,

I persuade myself from the measure which I have adopted, that this short address may reach you, and that it will not be deemed unworthy of your notice. The extraordinary zeal which your letter to Mr. Otis, and which you avow was designed for publication, displays in support of neutral rights, was not a little surprising to those who had noticed your conduct in the negociation between this country and Prussia

I think, sir, you were minister resident in Holland, when your father, then being president of the U. S. appointed you minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia, the object of which was the renewal of the treaty concluded in 1785, between this country and that, and which had expired. You accordingly did in concert with the Russian minister negociate and conclude the treaty which now exists.

It is not necessary to examine and collate the articles of the two treaties, the first appears to have the basis of the last, except in the instances I am now to notice.

The principle "that free ships should make free goods" is a favorite principle with the zealous advocates of neutral rights, accordingly in the first treaty we find the following stipulation:

"*Art.* 12. If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers, shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch, that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, altho' they should be enemies to the other party, unless they should be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

Let us now sir, examine the article which was substituted by you in place of that which is quoted, and to which it was intended to correspond, it is as follows:

"Art. 12. Experience having proved, that the principle adopted in the twelfth article of the treaty of 1785, according to which, *free ships make free goods*, has not been sufficiently respected during the two last wars, and especially in that which still continues, the two contracting parties propose, after the return of a general peace, to agree either separately between themselves, or jointly with other powers also interested, to concert with the great maritime powers of Europe, such arrangements and such permanent principles, as may serve to consolidate the liberty and the safety of the neutral navigation and commerce in future wars. And if in the interval, either of the contracting parties should be engaged in a war, to which the other should remain neutral, the ships of war and privateers of the belligerent power shall conduct themselves towards the merchant vessels of the neutral power, as favorably as the course of the war then existing may permit, observing the principles and rules of the law of nations, generally acknowledged."

To mitigate the evils of war, has been the object of America in all her treaties, in which spirit, the first treaty has a remarkable provision, and is found in the latter part of the 23d article, containing provisions in case of war. "All merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniencies, and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting parties shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessel, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce." Your treaty in article 23, is word for word with the first treaty, until it comes to words quoted, when it stops.

It is difficult to conjecture any good reason for the omission of such important & philanthropic provisions. The papers, whose columns are now loaded with panegyric on your patriotism, did endeavor to account for the omission of these provisions. The Paris journals and their agents in this country, did not hesitate to denounce you as the tool of the British ministers at the Hague and at Berlin. It was boldly asserted that the British minister at Berlin, would have been highly offended by provisions in a treaty, to which his government was so decidedly opposed. For my part, sir, I do not impute to you any such unworthy motives, but as it was generally understood that the Prussian negotiator wished the provisions which were omitted to be inserted, and that the opposition came from you, it would be gratifying to many to know what were the reasons that produced your opposition, and particularly to

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

LONDON, *March* 28.

The Susan, an American ship has arrived at Plymouth—she was taken in lat. 42, long. 38, on the 10th, by the Seine and Italienne French frigates, which had taken the Sappho privateer; the Sarah letter of marque; and the Windham, an American, and were returning to France. The Sarah and Windham they burnt, and were about to burn the Sappho, she being a dull sailer. They had determined to destroy all American vessels they fell in with, that had been previously boarded by the English. They are two of the four frigates which escaped from St. Maloes about 3 months ago, and went to Martinique with troops. We hope some of our cruizers will fall in with them before they reach a French port. The Susan was made a cartel.

A boat with 21 men on board, got into Dover yesterday from Flushing, from whence they made their escape on Saturday; the fort fired on them as they put to sea, but without doing them any injury. They state that there are eight sail of the line nearly ready for sea, and that two frigates lately sailed from Flushing. Perhaps these were the two frigates that were seen on Thursday off Flamboro' head.

Some dispatches from gen. Armstrong, at Paris, were yesterday received by Mr. Pinckney: they were brought by a Mr. Patterson, who came through Holland; they do not announce the arrival in France of Mr. Nourse; nor do they, as it is said here, in any respect relate to the subject of the embargo. By a passenger in the last packet we are informed, that the laying on of the embargo took place in consequence of the British orders in council, which certainly found their way out in the Augusta, which carried Mr. Monroe, and were by that gentleman transmitted, without delay, to the president; who in concert with a few of his friends in the senate, advised the adoption of the measure. It was not in consequence of any private mercantile advices.

March 30.

A few days since a general sweep was made of all fishing boats which had put to sea from the French ports up channel, and we understand a general order has been issued by government for the capture of this kind of craft whenever they may be met with.

The following important notice was yesterday posted up at Lloyd's:

"By letters from Holland dated the 13th of March, it appears that French privateers cruizing on that coast, pay no respect to licences granted by the Dutch government for importing goods from England.

Five hundred gun boats have already been built in the Dutch ports, at the requisition of the French government, and the

…elves towards the mer… the neutral power, as fa… se of the war then exist… observing the principles …w of nations, generally …

… evils of war, has been …ica in all her treaties, in …rst treaty has a remark… … is found in the latter …ticle, containing provi… …r. "All merchant and … …loyed in exchanging the …ent places, and thereby …essaries, conveniencies, …uman life more easy to …ore general, shall be al… … and unmolested; and …tracting parties shall …ommission to any pri… … empowering them to …n trading vessels, or in… …erce." Your treaty in … for word with the first …nes to words quoted, …

…unjecture any good rea… …n of such important & …sions. The papers, … now loaded with pane… …otism, did endeavor to …nission of these provi… …journals and their a… …y, did not hesitate to …he tool of the British …gue and at Berlin. It … that the British minis… …d have been highly of… …s in a treaty, to which … so decidedly opposed. … do not impute to you …motives, but as it was … that the Prussian ne… …provisions which were …d, and that the oppo… …, it would be gratify… …w what were the rea… …your opposition, and …

…ERAL REPUBLICAN.

…, *March* 28.

…merican ship has ar… …he was taken in lat. … O.h, by the Seine and …ntes, which had taken …; the Sarah letter of …ndham, an American, … France. The Sarah …urnt, and were about …he being a dull sailer. …l to destroy all Ame… …ll in with, that had …ded by the English. … foer frigates which …aloes about 3 months …rtinique with troops. … cruizers will fall in … reach a French port. …a cartel. …n on board, got into …m Flushing, from …eir escape on Satur… … them as they put to …g them any injury. … are eight sail of the …ea, and that two fri… … Flushing. Perhaps …gates that were seen …bro' head. …m gen. Armstrong … …ay received by Mr. … brought by a Mr. … through Holland; …he arrival in France …do they, as it is said …relate to the subject … a passenger in the …rmed, that the lay… …took place in conse… … orders in council, …heir way out in the …d Mr. Monroe, and …n transmitted, with… …ident; who in con… …ieeds to the senate, …f the measure. It …ce of any privat… …

…80.

… general sweep was …s which had put to …ts up channel, and… …ral order has been … for the capture of …ever they may be …

…ant notice was gi… …oyd's:

…land dared the 13th … French privateers … pay no respect to … Dutch government … om England. …orts have already …ports, at the requ… …vernment, and the …

most activity prevails in getting them …dy for sea.

Mr. Nourse, who is the bearer of dis… …ches from America, may be hourly ex… …ected—The Osage, on board of which … and the messenger for Paris embarked, …as spoken off L'Orient, by a vessel arriv… …at Guernsey. The following is an …xtract of a letter from Guernsey:

"*Guernsey March* 29.

"The American government has sent … …ersons to treat with France and Eng… "The Phenix privateer, of this place, … them going into L'Orient, and … papers from Philadelphia, which … the circumstance.

The Juno, captain Rutherford, from … …han, detained and sent into Plymouth, … boarded by two French corvettes, and …formed by the officer, that twelve cor… …ettes had sailed from Bordeaux in compa… …, and intended to cruize off the western …ts.

April 2.——The squadron destined for … Baltic, and so long detained at Ports… …outh by contrary wind, sailed on Wed… …day. It consisted of the Mars of 74 … …ns, captain Lukin; Orion 74, sir A. … …kinson; Polyphemus of 64, capt. Hay… …ward; Salcette, capt. Bathurst, & Daphne, … …graves, captain Mason; Mutine, captain … …. Stuart; Insolent lieut. Morris; Hoar … …, lieut. Wickham; Proctor, lieutenant … …Cheonor; Redbreast, lieut. Harrison; … …eady, lieut. Stow; and the Thrasher, lieut … …Beresford. The sailing of the squadron at … …uch a moment, shows the urgency of its ob… …ct. The Orion Salcette, and Daphne have … …ores and provisions on board sufficient … a foreign station, from which it is in… …rred that those ships are for a special … …rvice.

Sir Samuel Hood sailed from the Downs … the Baltic yesterday in the Centaur—… …e other ships going upon the same desti… …tion only wait for pilots. The force in … Downs is increasing daily; two more … …and a 64 arrived there on Thursday. … Triumph and Implacable passed Ports… …outh yesterday; they are all destined … the Baltic.

We have received further particulars of … …negociation between France and Den… …mark, respecting the equipment of a fleet … French vessels to be manned by Danish … …ilors. Bonaparte made the first over… …tures and proposed, that the required num… …er of Danish mariners of every rank, … …om the admiral to the cabin boy, for 20 … …all of the line, should repair to the seve… …al ports of France, and navigate them … …ome; but they were still to remain in the … …ervice of France. This, however, was … …ally refused, even by the government of … …Denmark—the Danish officers and men re… …used to fight under any other than the … …Danish flag. Measures were then taken … …render the project a little repugnant as … …ssible to the national feelings of the … …Danes. It was proposed the vessels should … …e sold to Denmark, and that they should … …roceed from the ports of France to Co… …penhagen. Under such circumstances it … …s highly probable that the treaty will be fi… …ally completed, and that means will be … …found to gratify the resentment which the … …Danes feel against this country, without … …shocking their notions of national inde… …pendence and honor.

The Moniteur of March 23d contains the … …intelligence of the March of the Russian … troops into Finland, and the arrest of the … Russian minister at Stockholm with the seal… …ing of his papers, &c. It adds the following … remarks—"Such an outrage on the rights of … …nations, which is known only to barbarians, … …has roused the indignation of the whole world. … …What does the king of Sweden com… …plain? That Russia has declared war against … …him! More than six months are passed since … …Russia intimated to him that all the principles … …of neutrality had been broken, and that his … …alliance with Britain could not be suffered, … …and that far must necessarily follow.

"On the other side a French army is en… …tering Zealand, and all preparations are mak… …ing to send these allies of Britain to America, … they may reign there. The king of Bri… …tain may doubtless congratulate himself again … …on parliament as he did before, on the new … …power which he grants to his ally; it is pre… …sumed also that Britain is to give St. Tho… …mas to the king of Sweden as an indemnifica… …tion. Thus the brave Swedish nation, after … …having seen their commerce annihilated, is … …torn into pieces by a war in their interior. How … …dreadful a calamity it is for a nation to have a … …king who is governed by levity and folly!"

The Moniteur also contains a letter dated … …March 14, which says, While the Russian … …army on the one side has been already seiz… …ing a large part of the northern states of the … …King of Sweden, on the other side French, … …Spanish, Dutch and Danish troops are assem… …bling, in order to bring to a speedy termina… …tion the war which has been rendered neces… …sary by the obstinacy of the Swedish monarch … …Within a few days every thing has been in … …motion around us. To day the last Spanish … regiment has entered on the Danish territory, and the 6th regiment of Dutch infantry, which have entered here, is to be followed by three other regiments.—Gen. Gration has entered with them, and it is most probable that the whole, or the greater part of these forces are to continue their journey into Denmark."

The Seine and Italienne French frigates, which carried troops to Martinique, have got into L'Orient.

April 4.

Several transports came into the Downs yesterday and some horse ships have been ordered to sail from the river as quick as possible. From the number of flat bottomed boats that are landing at Deal, not less than 200, it is supposed that another expedition is preparing; other boats are nearly completed, which are to carry carronades.

The Centaur, sir S. Hood, was forced to put back into the Downs on Saturday, but has again sailed yesterday morning with the Orion. The rear of the fleet would, it was believed follow this morning. They were busily employed all yesterday and the night before, in landing the flat bottomed boats they had bro't from Plymouth and Portsmouth.

NEW-YORK, *May* 14.

Arrived, ship Erato, Burnett, 45 days from Gibraltar, with part of her outward cargo.—May 5, lat. 34, 30, long. 64, 30, spoke schr. Hope, Arnold, 8 days from New York for Guadaloupe. Left ship Ann, Davis, from Boston for Smyrna, acquitted but not allowed to proceed; brig Neptune, Patrich, from Leghorn to Baltimore repairing; brig Swan, Mills, of Boston, from Malaga for New Orleans, cleared and repairing; Tiger, Farley of Boston from Baltimore for Lisbon, sold at Gibralter, and to sail soon for Boston; brig Washington, Harding, of Boston, for Malaga cleared and to sail with convoy for London; schr. Mary, Davis, of Gloucester for Alicant, cleared and to sail with convoy for London; schr. Shepherdess Down, of New York for Marseilles, cleared but not allowed to proceed; brig Quantibay Cook, Hudson, of New York, cleared and sailed in company for Falmouth, brig Rattlesnake, from Boston for Leghorn, not allowed to proceed; Hannan of Newburyport, from Alicant for Ireland, with convoy; schooner Hannah, Thurlow, of do. from Carthagena, cleared! Camilla, of Philadelphia from Algesiras for Tangiers, cleared; Ocean, from Algesiras for New York, waiting trial; Charlotte, Myrick of New York from Amsterdam for Charleston, waiting trial; schr. Racer, Rich. of Baltimore for Trieste for do. cleared and sailed with the Erato; ship Maria, New York from Barcelona, cleared and waiting convoy for England; ship Maria-Theresa, Peacock, for Lisbon, sold at Gibraltar and sailed in company for Madeira; schr. Trial of Yarmouth, from Marseilles; Neutrality, for Boston; schooner Eliza of Stonington, Denison from do. for New York; brig Comet, Holden of Baltimore, from Barcelona; ship Abula, Dillingham, from Barcelona for New York; brig William-Tell, Jackaways, from New York, for St. Lucar; the last six vessels are condemned. Several other vessels left have been before reported.

Arrived ship Connecticut, Lovett, St. Lucar, 35 days. Left, ship Dispatch, Singleton, of Philadelphia, brig Maria, Russell, Alexandria; sch'r Fame, for Boston, in 10 days. At Cadiz, ship Atlantic, of New York, at quarantine. April 30, in lat. 33, long. spoke ship Concord, 35 days from Plymouth for Norfolk,

WINCHESTER, MAY 10.

Distressing Circumstance.

A most melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday last—Miss Catherine Kurtz, daughter of Mr. Frederick Kurtz of this borough, being on her way, in Mr. Bawcutt's stage, from this place to Newmarket was unfortunately drowned in attempting to cross the north branch of the Shenandoah river. The circumstances attending this distressing affair, we understand are as follows. When the stage came to the river it was found that the rain had raised the waters considerably, not, however, so much as to render it hazardous to cross, several gentlemen having rode across before. There were in the stage, Miss Kurtz, a Miss Henckel of Newmarket, and a gentleman. As soon as the stage entered the river, the water running somewhat rapid, the young ladies were very much alarmed and the horses stopping, they insisted upon being taken out of the stage, notwithstanding Mr. Bawcutt's assurances that there was no danger. A gentleman on horse back rode in and took Miss Henckel out, and conveyed her safe to shore, another gentleman rode in for Miss Kurtz, who got on the horse, but immediately slipped off into the water, and drew the gentlemen after her, the horse fell too upon them, and the gentleman with much difficulty extricated himself, but the young lady sunk, alas! to rise no more to life. Every practicable exertion was used to save her, but without effect; the rapidity of the current rendered it impossible to secure the body, which was seen floating down for some distance. The body was not found on Sunday.

Thus was an amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth, snatched in a moment, from the endearing affections of her respected parents, with whom we sincerely condole. In the premature death of this young lady, her relations and friends have sustained a loss, which nothing but the consolations of a holy religion can supply, and we have no reason to doubt that her immortal spirit is in the full fruition of endless felicity.

A man by the name of Burnley, who was confined in the jail at Woodstock, on a charge of passing counterfeit bank notes, on Friday last put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

MARRIED last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Maffit, WALTER JONES, Esq. attorney for the District of Columbia, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ANN L. LEE, daughter of Charles Lee, Esq. of this place, and late attorney-general for the U. States.

"HONESTUS" will excuse me for not publishing his remarks—I do not feel myself at liberty to publish any thing from an anonymous writer, that may be construed into personality without first understanding its import myself.

Mr. Snowden,

I Send you for publication one of the two original petitions, with the original signatures, whereupon the Turnpike Road Law, lately granted us by Congress, has been founded. The other petition, literally copied therefrom, and subscribed by a very considerable number of respectable citizens, may be seen upon application at the office of the clerk of the Senate of the United States.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Alex. May 17, 1808.

N. B. The original petition, signatures, &c. may be seen on application to the Editor.

To the honorable senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, respectfully sheweth—

THAT your petitioners are deeply impressed with the opinion, that a turnpike road, on a liberal plan, between the town of Alexandria and the city of Washington, would be highly advantageous and convenient to the inhabitants of the district and the public in general.

Your petitioners further state, that the proprietors of the ground through which such road will pass, have consented to cede to the public a space of ground, one hundred feet wide, for a road, commencing at Bridge Point, on Alexander's island, and terminating at the northern extremity of Washington street, in the town of Alexandria; in consequence of which session, a number of individuals have subscribed and paid certain sums of money, with which a very considerable portion of the road has been already opened.

Your petitioners therefore pray your honors, by an act for that purpose, to incorporate those subscribers, with any others who may incline to become stockholders, into a company to be denominated "*The Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*," for the purpose of improving, in the turnpike manner, the ground, so ceded for a road, in the direction prescribed by the proprietors thereof, from Bridgeport, on Alexander's island, opposite Maryland avenue, to the north eastern corner of the alms house lot, and from thence, by a straight line, to the intersection of Washington and Montgomery streets, in the town of Alexandria, with the necessary powers, under such restrictions as your honors may deem it expedient to prescribe, for effecting the same, and for erecting a bridge over Four Mile creek, and to grant to the company such tolls, for the use of the road and bridge, payable at the bridge, as your honors shall deem reasonable and proper, the money advanced by each subscriber to be so much of the purchase money of his stock in the company.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

☞ The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement: the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11. d12t

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.
☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* otf,

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 13. 2aw

...ers Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my ...inion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used ...my family for two or three years past, with ...form success, whenever colds, coughs, or ...ilar complaints, have rendered medicine ...cessary I have myself found it an excel-...t, and agreeable remedy for a very painful ...troublesome affection of the breast, accom-...nied with soreness, and with obstructed and ...icult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to re-...mend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable me-...ne, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

...s recommended as the best remedy for ...ghs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, ap-...aching consumptions, and most disorders ...he breast and lungs. This preparation will ...ve a valuable acquisition to public speakers ...o may be subject to temporary hoarseness, ...ckness of speech, &c. In long confirmed ...thmatic complaints where a cure can speed-...be expected, this medicine affords *immedi-...relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and ...dering their recurrence less frequent. On ...ildren afflicted with the hooping cough, the ...e beneficial effects may confidently be ex-...cted.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, ...hich, although used for 20 years in Europe ...d for near 8 years in America, has never ...en known to fail in any one instance. It is ...rfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a ...rticle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredi-...t, and may be used with perfect safety on ... infant, being a vegetable preparation and ...tirely free from the offensive smell which ...ends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults ...disorders proceeding from worms, than all ...e medicines heretofore discovered. In ad-...ion to the great cures mentioned in the let-...s from the chancellor of the state of Mary-...d, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, late-...published the following are submitted to the ...blic; being selected for the purpose of shew-...g the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this ex-...ordinary medicine, which, although so mild ...its operation, is competent to expel the for-...dable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ew-...k, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was ...gerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so ...t his life was despaired of, but was perfect-...cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lo-...nges, which expelled several worms, the ...doubted cause of the child's disorder.

...tter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Maga-...ine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold ...y testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm ...stroying Lozenges. I had been between ...e and six years past much indisposed, and ...terly often tormented with severe griping ...d pains in the bowels, troubled with offen-...e breath, with violent feverish fits, and other ...vious symptoms of worms; but frequently ...aring your Worm Lozenges recommended ...cases similar to mine, I determined on a ...al of them, as my last resource. The first ...se evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape ...orm; two other doses were taken, which ...ought away a quantity of matter broken like ...ins and pieces of worms. I suppose the ...pe worm, voided at different times, must in ...e whole have exceeded forty feet. The al-...ost incredible benefit I received from this ...edicine, induced me to give a dose to a child ...mine who was pining and sickly: it produ-...d the same good effect in this instance ex-...elling a worm of a different kind, from nine ...twelve inches long, and at the same time ...storing a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to dis... in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moula Candles in small boxes, of superiority,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Switzerland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2aw

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA;
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Maccuba and rapee do.
Clover seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; Liverpool salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent picklos, each on dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

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JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.